The members seemed to agree that some revision of the rules would be necessary and that there would be no objection to allow the levy of fees in the case of children of well-to-do parents.

Reply of Government.—The question will be thoroughly investigated and a definite statement of policy recorded.

SUBJECT No. 118.

Primary education.

Mr. M. Basaviah, Lingayet Education Fund Association, Bangalore.

Summary of discussion.—The management of primary education may be entrusted to District Boards and Municipalities within their respective local limits. In villages, Village Committees may be appointed to superintend the proper working of primary schools.

Reply of Government.—Under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 119.

Elementary education.

Mr. M. Basaviah, Lingayet Education Fund Association, Bangalore.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) The distinction between Government elementary schools and Grant-in-aid elementary schools may be abolished and a uniformity of management maintained, and

(*b*) Elementary education may be made free throughout the State, and thus the working of Regulation No. V. of 1913, facilitated.

Reply of Government.—*Vide* reply to Subject No. 117.

SUBJECT No. 120.

Funds for the Elementary Education.

Mr. M. Basaviah, Lingayet Education Fund Association, Bangalore.

Summary of discussion.—(1) The District Boards and Municipalities may be financed from the Provincial Funds sufficiently for the proper equipment and management of primary schools; and

(2) the District Boards and Municipal Councils may be empowered to raise an elementary education cess within any specified area of their local limits, when in the opinion of Government and the District Board or the Municipal Council concerned, the levy of such cess is found necessary.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 121.

Educational text books.

(1) (*a*) Messrs. Sitaramiah, Shimoga Municipality, and B. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Anekal taluk.
(*b*) Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao and V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Seringapatam taluk.
(2) (*a*) Mr. A. Rama Rao, Nanjangud Municipality.
(*b*) Mr. S. Sitharamiah, Shimoga Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—1. (*a*) Educational text books are changed almost every year, if not every six months and even three months in the lower classes, and there is no uniformity of such books in all the schools nor is there any particular portion or passage fixed to be finished in each class. This system causes much inconvenience to students and places them under a great disadvantage particularly when they have to change schools. A rule may be issued that the books and the passages prescribed for each class should be uniform in all the schools and that the same, when once prescribed, should be allowed to continue for at least three years at a time.

(*b*) Educational text books in Anglo-Vernacular schools may not be changed for at least 4 or 5 years.

(*c*) Books which are not ready for sale in the school book depot may not be prescribed as text books.

2. (*a*) The text books prescribed by the Text Book Committee are, in certain instances, either much above or much below the standard. This defect may be remedied.

2. (*b*) (i) The present system of prescribing Kannada composition or mere Sanskrit translation will not give the students any fair knowledge either in Kannada or in Sanskrit. The former system of prescribing text books and grammars both in Kannada and in Sanskrit may be revived.

(ii) Passages in different standard books of literature are prescribed for the IV and V Forms without their being embodied in a text book and students have to buy different costly books for the sake of a few portions prescribed. Text books may be prescribed to all the classes.

It was pointed out that in spite of repeated representations the change of educational text books was frequent and the result had been that education had become very costly to the middle classes.

The Inspector-General of Education stated that Kannada books were not changed but in the case of English books it was not possible to avoid the change as the books had to be ordered from abroad. The supply was not sufficient for all the schools. It was therefore necessary to prescribe two or three text books for the same subject.

Reply of Government.—The question of making arrangements to provide for a sufficient supply of books being kept in stock either by getting them printed locally or authorising the Inspector General of Education to purchase a sufficient number in advance would be considered.

SUBJECT No. 122.

Printing of text books in private presses.

Mr. B. K. Garudachar, Commercial Association, Bangalore.

Withdrawn, as it is understood that the matter is engaging the attention of Government.

SUBJECT No. 123.

Revision of the School Final Examination Scheme.

Messrs. (*a*) to (*d*) Padmanna, Chandrasekhariah, and K. Venkatasamiah, Nanjangud taluk, and V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Seringapatam taluk; (*e*) Veerappa, Chikballapur Municipality; (*f*) P. Suryanarayana Setti, Arkalgud taluk; (*g*) Chikka Guruva Reddi, Bangalore taluk; and (*h*) S. Rama Rao, Chitaldrug Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) The School Final Examination was introduced in lieu of the Matriculation. The number of passes in the School Final Examination this year is only 8 per cent. It is not known whether this is due to students' faults, or carelessness of the teachers or unkindness of the examiners. The matter may be enquired into and the defects remedied.

(*b*) According to the rules now in force, high school students are not permitted to appear for the Matriculation Examination, but they are compelled to appear for the School Final Examination. This restriction may be kindly removed and the students permitted to have the option of appearing for either the Matriculation or the School Final Examination.